The Texas Question in Texas. A good deal of interest is felt with regard to the nanner in which the agent of the government, who has gone to Texas with the official despatches

announcing the passage of the bill for the annexation, may be received in the "lone star" republic. Will the government of Texas gladly enter into negotiations for immediate annexation?"subject ?" " What is the general feeling of the peo "May not Texas, after all, refuse to be in corporated into our confederacy?" These and similar inquiries are made, with a great deal of in-

terest, in many quarters.

We gave yesterday in a synopsis of recent intelligence from Texas, an extract from an article in the National Register, which was not without very considerable interest as throwing some light on the feeling which prevails in Texas with respect to the question of annexation. The paper from which the extract was made, is the organ of President Jones, and may be regarded as of semi-official authority. The tone of the article is decidedly adverse to an nexation with this country. It refers in terms of evident satisfaction to the flattering offers of England and France, and paints in the most glowing colors the advantages likely to accrue from the enjoyment of their friendship. On the other hand the Register alludes in a very significant manner to the restrictions which would be imposed on the commerce of Texas by the operation of the American tariff, and very quietly insinuates that the European powers already mentioned possessed a greater degree, both of power and inclination to grant "all that Texas could ask," than their republican brethren of the United States. The Register also assures its readers, as it may with perfect safety, that the most cordial understanding exists between the government of Louis Philippe and that of England with respect to Texas. So far as this goes, then, it would appear that the "lone star" republic is dis posed to be shy of our affectionate embraces. But it is to be recollected that this is the lan

guage of the government organ, at a time when the prospects of annexation were rather clouded. Men very often, when the consummation of some scheme, for which they are really anxious, is remote, and appears to be opposed by obstacles difficult to overcome, endeavor to console themsoles by depreciating its value, and affecting to imagine that it may not be so very desirable after all. The protracted debates on the Texas question in Congress, and the opposition which it encountered, excited a good deal of irritative feeling in Texas, and many of those who were most desirous for annexation had latterly began to manifest impatience, dissatisfaction, and even a spirit of hos tility to the measure. But now that the measure has been triumphantly carried in the Congress of the United States, and our government declares itself ready to treat with that of Texas as to the terms on which the annexation is to be accomplished thejentire aspect of the case is changed, and we may reasonably anticipate an expression of popular feeling on the part of the citizens of that republic, very different from that which the declarations of President Jones' organ just referred to, would appear to indicate.

With respect to the interference of France and England, so complacently referred to by the Texas Register, we have no doubt that it will now be persisted in with greater assiduity than ever. Some persons imagine that Great Britain cares nothing about this Texas question—that she regards this project of annexation with perfect indifference. It is useless to attempt to argue with those who thus obstinately shut their eyes to the facts which stand glaring before them. Every intelligent observer sees quite enough to convince him that the old dynasties of Europe regard with the greatest anxiety the growing progress of this country. Every additional territory or State brought within the boundaries of this confederacy, is a fresh triumph o republicanism-a new confirmation of the utility and power of free government. It is the crowning glory and excellence of our institutions, that they

"Spread undivided—operate unspent."
The widening of the boundaries of the republic strengthens-not weakens, as some foolishly ima gine-the power and influence of our system of popular government. And can the old monarchical governments of Europe, who are fully aware of this, look on with indifference, while we are extendng the limits of our republican empire? Of co not. Hence their intrigues with Mexico, and their munificent "inducements" held out to Texas Hence these plottings and quietly concerted movements to impede and prevent this annexation-movements which may lead sooner or later to open collision between the two countries, and a trial of physical force on the Atlantic.

In this country the popular anxiety for the con summation of the union between this country and Texas is, if possible, more stense than ever. The opponents of the measure are felicitating them-selves on the probability that the next Congress, to whom the decision of the terms of union will be submitted, will defeat the project. And singularly enough we find some of the democratic organi chiming in, in the same key, with the whigs on this very point. Thus the Evening Post of this city is out again in its old declamatory anti-annexation strain. All this is the insanity of faction. In the meantime look out for some novel and interesting developments touching the late movements in Congress relative to the Texas question-particularly the origin and history of Mr. Benton's bill.

YANCEY'S APOLOGY FOR FIGHTING A DUEL. Every body remembers the ridiculous spectacle presented by Messrs. Clingman & Yancey they were running all over the country for a chance to get a shot at each other Mr. Yancey, on his return to his constituents in Alabama, has published an applogy for his conduct, which is still more ridiculous than his duel. He talks of the stern ne cessity under which he was obliged to set at de the "laws of God, and of the State, and his obligations to his family," and goes on to palliate his offence in a strain of mingled piety, blas phemy, tolly, and bravado which is really pitiful nowever, gratifying to all truly honorable minds, to perceive that the cowardly bravo who sends or accepts a challenge, is beginning in this country to be treated as he deserves-to be exc. crated instead of being applauded and excused.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT .- One of the small beer literati who edits a whitey-brown sheet in the neighboring and flourishing village of Brook lyn, has just discovered, with the aid of the lec turer on Sh kspeare from Cape Cod, that the great dramatist "knew nothing whatever of female character." Indeed !

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY .- It is reported that Robert Emmett, Esq., has, through the influence of Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas, received the appointment of District Attorney for New York city in place of Ogden Hoffman, Esq.

THE ELDRIDGE STREET PRISON.-Have th "Prison Association" yet made any report relative to the condition and management of this

EXPRESS MAIL.—The Government express to New Orleans has been discontinued. The regular mail is to be expedited twelve hours.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS .- The Albany Advertiser gives returns from eighteen counties. They show the choice of 181 whigs to 136 democrats The whig majority is now 45; last year the democratic majority was 21; whig gain 66.

33-Gen. Almonte, Mexican Minister, was hor ored with the first signature of the new Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, attached tolhis passports on Monday morning

"NATIVE" ECONOMY .- We give to-day an article hich appeared in the columns of the Journal of Commerce—a journal which, it will be recollected, espoused the cause of the "natives" when they were full of their promises and pledges of reform and retrenchment—which exposes, in all its de-tails, the elaborate effort made by the miserable imbeciles in the Corporation, to impose on the tax payers, by the electioneering document recently ssued under the title of the "Comptroller's report." The paltry trickery by which these saintly reformers attempt to gull the community is, indeed, quite characteristic. By specious legerdemain in the construction and arrangement of their financial accounts, they have sought to cheat the public into the belief that they have actually carried their retrenchment so far as almost to annihilate the whole of the city taxation. It will be at once perceived, however, from a little attentive investigation, that the whole business is a miserable and bengling attempt at imposition. The writer in the Journal of Commerce exposes, in the most conclusive manner

the clumsy imposture.

The simple truth is, the present party in power have been following, in their corrupt contracts and profligate expenditure, the footsteps of the most unscrupulous of their predecessors. Instead of the reduction of taxation which they promised, they have been increasing the taxes to an alarming extent, and are at this moment preparing to saddle the city with an enormous amount of debt, by the erection of a stupendous alms-house at Randall's Island-a project which, if successful, would make the fortune of a score of speculators. We will be able, one of these days, to make some developments, relative to certain "contracts" given by this oure Corporation, which will astonish every body. For the simple article of "oil," Mr. Sparrow, the partner of Alderman Johnson, has received \$9075! The estimates of the same gentleman for "candles" have been forty-five and fifty per cent above the market price. Of course Alderman Johnson has had no agency in, and has derived no benefit from these comfortable contracts. "Brutus is an ho-norable man." They are all "honorable men." But the misfortune is that the tax-payers of this city are gifted with some common sense, and somehow or other do take an interest in the financial affairs of the city. It is remarkable the effect which touching the pocket has upon the intellectual faculties of tax-payers. We are quite satis fied, therefore, that the citizens who bear the pubic burdens, are in no danger of being gulled in this matter. To those who have not the same stimulus to investigation, which a pull at the pursestrings affords, we recommend an attentive exami nation of the exposé just given of the financial operations of the "natives," by their ancient friend and pistol, the Journal of Commerce.

NEW AND EXTEAORDINARY MOVEMENT IN THE " NATIVE" PARTY-FORMATION OF A SECRET POLI-TIGAL SOCIETY.—A new and extraordinary move ment has just taken place amongst the most bigot-ted and intolerant portion of the "native" party in this city. This is the formation of a secret society, under the title of the " Order of United Americans," which, whilst adopting some of the benevolent, or mutual insurance regulations of the Odd Fellows," is yet understood and designed to be political in its character and objects. None but members of the "native" party are eligible for admission, and of them only such as may be approved of by the initiated. Three black balls exclude a candidate. It is to have its "grand chapter," or, as it is styled in its constitution, its 'Arch-Chancery," and "subordinate chapters," and the scheme is so constructed, that when its subordinate chapters are placed throughout the Union, it may give effect to its secret decrees from

one end of the country to the other. This strange society, surpassing in impudence anything yet exhibited in this country, declares that its "Political action will be adapted to the exigency of the crisis that may arise." That is, it is limited to no one object. The members are pledged to "act as with the heart and impulse of one man, and truly and faithfully conform to the will of the majority of their order." Is such an organization to be tolerated? Is it safe? Are men of any party willing to live under a system of espionage, and be subject to the jesuistical acts of a secret political society, whether it claim the name

of "The Illuminati"—"The Jacobina"—"The United Irishmen," or the "United Americans?"— Is such a society a legitimate instrument for oppos ing foreign influence? Can any foreign influence o toreigners bring to our doors one tithe of the danger which such an organization threatens, if permitte to ramify itself through the country? Can such a society in this country be really established for the purpose of asserting the principles of liberty, or is it not, in its very nature, an engine of mischief ?-It is very true that this movement has originated with the fag-end of a miserable party, every day declining in influence, but it is not the less to be feared and denounced. We denounce it. We direct against it, in its first inception, the patriotic opposition of every true American citizen to whatever party he may belong.

The intelligent and sincere lovers of our repub

lican institutions, who may still adhere to the "native" party, if true to themselves and the country, will at once come out and express their abhorrence of this mischievous project. In a free country like ours, such secret political organizations can never be attempted for any right purpose. They cannot he excused or instified for a moment. What can a secret political society in a republican country mean? It can mean only treason against the Constitution. Let the miserable demagogues who have originated this movement be crushed at once.

THEATRICARS IN THIS CITY-RE-OPENING OF "OLD DRURY."-The "cheap and nasty" drama months. All the old trash of the shilling theatres, mixed with fresh impertations of vulgarity and obscenity from kindred establishments in Paris and London has been served up night after night to the "red shirts" and loafers of the metropolis. Sul-phur and brimstene at the Chatham-blood and nurder at the Bowery-screaming and smut at the Olympic-and negro extravaganza at Palmo's have been the delectable entertainments offered to the patrons of the drama. The season of parties and balls is, however, rapidly drawing to a close. and the decency of the city begins again to think of theatrical amusements.

It is at such a crisis in our theatricals that "Old Drury" re-opens. We certainly hail the announcement with pleasure. There are some indications too, that the Park management has experienced a revival of energy and spirit. The piece to be played to-night, "The Green Bushes," is one of the most attractive productions that has been performed for years in London, and the style in which it is to be brought out at the Park encourages us to expect that it will be equally popular and success tul here. The scenery and dramatic situations are varied and interesting, and the plot is admirably managed. A good deal of curiosity has been excited about this play, and we have no doubt that a crowded house will smile on the re-opening of

"Old Drury." If managed with tact and energy, the Park may now enter on a very prosperous career. The dra-ma, in this city, has been reduced to the lowest ebb, but it is just at such a period in its fortumes when if an opportunity be afforded it, it may command an overwhelming revulsion of public sympa thy and support. Let us then see how Mr. Simp son does his duty.

ELECTION IN ROCHESTER.-The Common Council of Rochester has declared Rufus Keeler to have been elected Mayor of that city. It is thought that he will not serve. It was a tie vote with the people and the Common Council; the casting vote of the present Mayor elected him.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS .- Three Southern Mails arrived yesterday, and two Western Mails.

CHRONOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH—Harper, Brothers, New York.—Ministers of the gospel and theological students are greatly indebted to Dr. S. F. Jarvis for this highly valuable work, as it must be to them the means of saving considerable labor and study, independent of the vast amount of information it coatains, evidencing a mind replete with such knowledge. No theological library can be complete without it. The work is well got up, and does all parties concerned in its production infinite credit.

ANASTANIO—Wiley and Putam, New York.—There has just been issued a second edition of Professor Bush's New Work on the Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body, rationally and Scripturally considered. This no doubt, will command an extensive circulation, particularly among theologians. It is a valuable and well written work.

The Communicant's Manual.—Stanford &

THE COMMUNICANT'S MANUAL—Stanford Swords, New York —A neat pocket volume the more religious portion of the community.

ROME, AS SEEN BY A NEW YORKER in 1843-4—Wiley & Putnam, New York.—A very interesting description of the ancient capitol as it at present appears, and well worthy of the perusal of all those who are about to roam in foreign lands, as well as those who are obliged to remain at home.

CORSE DE LEON-Harper & Brothers, New York One of James' recent interesting novels. two vo-lumes in one, of near upon 500 pages, for 25 cents. The same work has been brought out by Farmer & Daggers, in neat style, 8vo. size, for the same

A Goblin Story-Harper Brothers, New York -Charles Dickens' last work, complete for six cis LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL—Burgess & Stringer, New York.—Sir Walter Scott's best poem, uniform with the Waverly Novels, for 25 cents.

MIKE MARTIN, OF THE LAST OF THE HIGHWAY, MEN—Burgess & Stringer, New York.—A brief-interesting, and well written work, by F. A. Duri-

MARSTON, OR THE MEMOIRS OF A STATESMAN-

Burgess & Stringer, New York -An interesting work in two parts, 25 cents each. The Turkish and Spanish Empires—Burgess & Stringer, New York.—This, in conjunction with Ranke's History of the Popes, forms his great work. "The Sovereigns and Nations of Southern Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries."

Guano, 178 Origin, Properties, and Uses—Wiley & Putnam, New York.—A very useful pamphiet to the agriculturalists of this country.

The Wandering Jew, vol. 1—Winchester, New York.—A neat and well prixted volume, containing four French volumes, for 50 cents.

THIRLWALL'S HISTORY OF GREECE, No. 7—Har-per Brothers, New York.—This valuable work is last drawing to a conclusion; the present is the last number but one.

KNIGHTS OF THE SEAL, Nos. 1-3-Burgess & Stringer, New York.—The admirers of the horrible and improbable may be highly gratified by a perusal of this work.

sal of this work.

No Church without a Bishor-Burgess & Stringer, New York.—Another Onderdonk pamphlet, by a high church man of Boston.

The North American Review, for January—Wiley & Putnam, New York.—A very capital number, abounding in choice and valuable papers. THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW for January -Contains some able papers of interest to this country, from the pens of some of its most gifted writers.

THE ARISTIDEAN for March-Lane & Co., New York.—This work is somewhat York.—This work is somewhat of an improvement on the magazine writings with which the country has been swamped for some time past. Graham's Magazing for March—Graham, New

Graham's Magazine for Murch—Graham, New York.—A pretty well illustrated number.
Columbian Magazine for March—Post, New York.—May be found interesting.
New York Legal Observer for March—Owens, New York.—A useful work to the legal profession. ession. Littell's Living Age, No. 43-Burgess &

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 43—Burgess & Stringer, New York.—An interesting number.

THE TRAVELLER, No. I.—A new six cent weekly periodical, with considerable room for improvement if it lives long enough to allow it.

NEW MUSIC.—Atwill, of Broadway, has recently published a second edition of the principal pieces of music in the opera of the Bohemian Girl. Ne'er let the heart for sorrows grieve;" "A Soldier's Life," together with the overture, are among the number. I "The Jubileta Waltz," by H. S. Saroni, has been issued by Geib, Maiden lane. Miss A. Brown has brought out another pretty piece of music—"Once upon a Time," which may be had at the principal music stores.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Sir,—

As one of that numerous class, to which allusion has been so frequently made within the last couple of weeks, I mean retail clerks engaged in the dry goods trade, allow me to make one or two remarks for the purpose of correcting what I think are fallacies, in the views of those whose warm zeal in behalf of female employés, has, I am convinced, incapacitated them to judge accurately. Some of your contemporaries, sir, in urging the claims of those females who have recently been agitating the question of their grievances, have averred openly, that it were well if persons employed in the retail dry goods stores would quit the business, and make way for the other sex, at an occupation better suited to them than to us; and in more thas one instance it has, with excessive solicitude for our welfare, been suggested, that we should betake ourselves to farming. Now, sir, to ston a moment to establish our rupt to choose cupation better suited to them than to us; and in more than one instance it has, with excessive solicitude for our welfare, been suggested, that we should betake ourselves to farming. Now, sir, to stop a moment to establish our right to choose our career in life would be a waste of time; moreover, if it were even true—which I deny—that the retail business is unfit for young men, I think there would be about as bad a chance to persuade those who have been bred to it to renounce it, as there would be of my success in undertaking to convince those new lights of their incompetency to write good sense—of thelprudence of their writing none at all, but to betake themselves to lugging, or digging, for which they are better cut out. But dropping this topic, I beg to state, that the substitution of temale labor in the dry goods trade, would be unwise and inexpedient; and here I will explicitly avow, that none has a stronger sense of the prevalence of, and a greater aversion for the causes which operate injuriously to female industry, nor would any class go farther than the young men of my profession in removing them. But we know too well what the labor is, the toil, the bodily and mental exhaustion exacted from us, to suppose for an instant, our services could be supplanted by the weaker sex, with any advantage to them, or to the public. That there are many small stores in the fancy trade where females might suit, is quite true; but I assert, that three-fourths of the aggregate of manufactured goods must always continue to pass through male hands, and that because the female frame—the female mind, habits and organization—render them unit to incur the labor, it would be no general advantage, but a universal evil. I am no hater of the sex, sir—far from it; but I never yet heard it denied that a community—a city—a country—the world, was best populated when the male part of that population predominated. On this assumption, where is the wisdom of that plan which would transfer industry from male to female hands, and in so doi

Mr. Shea's Lecture.-This gentleman was dite successful in his advocacy of the peaceful recolution principle, at Clinton Hall last night; not only was the audience numerous and respectable, but the most cordial endorsement and hearty ap-proval of all present bore evidence of how effec-tually his appeals in behalf of civil and religious iberty, went home to their hearts. Mr. Shea's essay is full of force, replete with patriotic sentiments, and a just appreciation of British policy for the last fifty years, and it would be serving a good cause to favor the public with its rehearsal.

SANGUIRICO'S CONCERT has been postponed till Monday the 24th inst., in consequence of the holi-days occurring next week. When he does give it, it will be a bumper.

MESMERISM .- Mr. Rodgers gives a lecture, and experiments at Chnton Hall this evening.

A HINT TO FIRE KINGS .- We recommend a gentleman ambitious of playing the part of "Fire King," a la Chabert, to purchase one of Wilder's patent Salamander Sales, made by Mr. Herring, of 139 Water street, for his oven. He may then stand a furnace heat for a day or so, and come out cool as a cucumber.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Last night, the store of Crolius, Dugan & Grahum of 91 Water street, was burglariously entered, and a check upon the Manhattan Bank for \$300, and a brass cleck and \$5 in money and (two bolts of duck were stoles. This morning a young man of the genus row-dy offered the check at the bank to get it cashed, but the paying teller returned to do it till it was endorsed. The man left, and efficers Stephens and Gil Hays having been sent for, when the man returned he was arrested, it having been ascertained that the check had been stelen. The officers arrested the man and two others who were in his company. They gave their names as Joe Jones, Peter Ruland and John Hystt, the latter a colored boy. They were all committed for examination.

Strained Pront The Watch House.—John Rysn was arrested and committed for atealing a coat worth \$10,

errested and committed for stealing a coat worth \$10 from Themas Coates, out of the lat District Watch House Coroner's Office—March 11.—Nothing at the Coroner's Office to-day except cases heretotore published.

General Sessions.

Before the Recorder, and Aldermen Drake and Devoc.

MATHEW C. PATERSON, District Attorney.

MARCH 11.—Trial of Ragge concluded.—Upon the opening of the Court the Recorder charged the Jury in this

case.

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock, the Jury retired.

After an absence of an hour and five minutes, the Jury came into Court, and rendered a verifiet of guilty.

Mr. Parksson gave notice that he should try the prizon or upon after independs.

Mr. Parkason gave notice that he should fry the prisoner upon other indictments.

As soon as the Jury came in, it was evident from their countenances that they had convicted the prisoner, and he seemed to be perfectly aware of the fact, for he did not change countenance when a verdict was pronounced.

Trial of Grand Larceny.—Joseph J. Lane was tried and convictes of a grand larceny, in stealing \$135 from Mr. Lyman Bosth, a negro steward of a whaling vessel. \$44 of the money was found upon the person of Lane Sentence deferred till Friday.

Trial for Assault and Baltery with intent to Kill.—Robt Coyle was tried upon an indictment for the above offence, in stabbing with a sheath knife Benjamin Baker, at a porter house, No. 25 Catherine Slip, on the 22d February last, in the evening.

ter house, No. 25 Catherine Slip, on the 224 February last, in the evening.

Baxer testified that the prisoner was playing a game of dominoes with an old man who was drunk, and that the lold man pushed against Coyle, which caused him to get augry, and he struck the old man harder than Baker thought necessary, and he remonstrated with Coyle, who then approached him, and witness pushed him over. He then sworc he would take the life of witness, and left the groggery, but soon after returned with a sheath knife in his hand, and on asking him what he intended to do with it, he replied "kill you" (witness). Witness then took up a stool, and pushed Coyle away, whereupon Coyle made a plungs at the witness, who struck down his arm, and the knife entered the left hip, making a slight wound.

gether the prisoner but the evidence was too conclusive to admit of a doubt, and that he had not had a fair trisl. The prisoner complained that he had not had a fair trisl, and that his poverty had been the cause of his conviction;

admit of a doubt, and the Jury convicted the accused The prisoner complained that he had not had a fair triel, and that his poverty had been the cause of his conviction; that he had only used the knife in self-defence.

The Court remarked that the accused did not bear the most irreproachable character, having spent six years of his life at Sing Sing for killing his wife, and as he was a dangerous man, the Court would send him for 7 years to the State prisoner.

Prisoner.—"If I live to come out, I'll commit it over area."

Paisosga.—"If I live to come out, I'li commit it over again."

Trial for Grand Larceny.—Peter Johnson, a black man, was tried and acquitted on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing from Thomas Dunn, of 21 Orange atrect, a pocket book containing \$39 and a silver watch. The evidence against him was entirely insufficient, and the obsracter of the prisoner was proved to be unexceptionable, and the District Attorney did not ask for a conviction after hearing the evidence for the defence. At 2 o'clock, the Court adjournes till te-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Common Pleas.

Court sdjournes till te-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

Maron II.—Robert Hall, vs. E. Waterberry and F. B. Waterberry.—In this case, already noticed, the Court charged that if defendants knew of plaintiff's being in sane at the time their attachment was issued, or if it sterwards came to their knowledge, then their proceedings were null and void, and the committee appointed to the management of plaintiff's affairs had a right to recover. After entering fully into the merits of the case, his Honor left it to the disposal of the jury, who rendered a verdict for plaintiff of \$168 25.

Samuel Philipps, vs. Kipp & Brown.—This was an notion of treapsas, to recover damages for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed under the following circumstances:—The defendants in this case are the well known omnibus proprietors; and it appeared that on or about the 3d of September last, as a young child of the plaintiff's (about aix years of age) in company with another young girl, were in the act of passing over the crossway in Oreenwich streets, between Liberty and Courtlands streets, one of defendants' stages was within about 53 feet distance of the crossway, when plaintiff's child unfortunately tripped over a stone and fell; and either from carelessness in the driver, or from his being unsuccessful in pulling up his horses, the stage peased over the thigh of the child, and injured the limb so severely as to confine her to her bed for a long time; and also from the injuries she then sustained, she has been slightly lame ever since. This action is now brought for the loss of the services of the child, the expenses which her parents have been put to, &c. Defendants moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the father could not legally bring action, unless the child was so old as to be she to render actual and valuable services to her parents, which in the present instance was not the case. Overruled. For defence it was then set up that when the child left the nathway to cross the stree

In Chancery.

Before Vice Chancelor McCoun.

March, 11th.—Decision.—Elisha B. Sackett vs. Jacob Cram.—Ordered, that so much of the order of 17th February, made in this cause, as restrains the defendant from selling any portion of the wine pledged with defendant by the firm of Devoe and Cunningham, be discharged, and that detendant be at liberty to sell such brandy, and in other respects that an injunction issue according to the prayer of the bill.

County Court.

This Court met lest evening. Mr. Hoffman addressed the Court on the part of the prosecution, after which the

BARBADOES.—We have received our papers from Bridgeton, Barbadoes, to the 5th of February, inclusive, being five days subsequent to the occurrence of the fearful and destructive five which dowstated the larger part of that town. The loss by this fire is nearly 200 hou the learnul and destructive fire which devastated the larger part of that town. The loss by this fire is nearly 200 houses, and the destruction of property, (of which but a tribing part was insured,) has been estimated at from one and a half to two millions of sollars. The fire originated in the storehouse of Isaac Lobo, in Swan street, and was occasioned by the negligence of a mulstress cook. In order to arrest the progress of the fire, the military from St. Ann's were ordered to town, and by blowing down the tottering walls, added materially to prevent a more fearful devastation. Marines and sullors from the various vessels of war in the port were also ordered for service with the same view. At last dates, fifty-six of the demoniacal wretches who were engaged in the robberies of warehouses and residences during the fire, have been arrested and are now in prison. Fully one-fourth of the best part of the town has been destroyed, among which are the offices of the Barbadoes Globe, and of the West Indian newspapers. The office of the Standard, though dismantled in anticipation of the disaster, was providentially saved. The Bishop had addressed a circular to his presbyters, ordering a form of prayer to be used in remembrance of the event—Philad. U. S. Gazette, March 11.

used in remembrance of the event.—Philad. U. S. Gazette, March 11.

Laguayra, February, 21.—The markets have undergone no change as it regards prices, since the date of my last letter per Orion. The new road to Carseas has been opened within a few days, and coffee as now brought down in wagons, which is a much more scientific way of doing business than the old dashon of bringing it on the back of mules. This is the first time since the year one that wheeled carriages have ever passed between Luguayra and Caracas. We have had several days of very rough weather, which has done considerable in jury to the upper works of the Breakwater, in consequence of its unfluished state; this, however, will tend to consolidate the mass, and render it more durable than it would otherwise have been. There has been some further difficulty with a remnant of the insurgents of Lezama, amounting in all to but 37 men, headed by Viloria; they were intercepted in their march towards the capital, by a body of troops under Antonio Jose de Saa, and 17 of them taken prisoners; the rest fled to the mountains. There are rumors of another body, several hundred strong, in the neighborhood of Chaguaramus, between Orotace and San Sebastian.

A law has passed the lower house of Congress, and been sent to the Senate, providing for the reinstating of the revolution of 1835 against the government—many of whom were banished, and have since returned, in consequence of a law having been passed some two or three years ago revoking their sentence of banishment.

Veneralla—We have received a copy of the Message of the Frestdent, Don Carlos Soublette, as sent to the Venezuelan Congress on the 31st of January. We have only room for a condensed extract.

It appears that the treaty with Great Britain, fixing the limits between Guyama and Venezuela, has not been yet arranged; and that, the latter Government has its hopes of an amicable adjustment of all difficulties.

Efforts are being made to settle the boundaries of Venotaginus and New Grenade, with good pros

States remein on the most satisfactory footing.—U. S. Gazette, March 11.

Legislative Summary.—In the New York Senate on Monday, Mr. Folsom presented two petitions from the Mayor, &c. of the city of New York, for authority to borrow money to complete the Croton aqueduct, and to build an alms-house, &c. Mr. Faulkner, a remonstrance against the route for a railroad from New York to Albany, on the east bank of the Hudson river. Mr. Bockes reported the New York tax bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House, the memorials were numerous, against par redemptions—for and against discriminating tolls—for and against releasing the state lieu on the N. Y. and E. R. R., for running that road into Pennsylvania, and to require its completion to Binghamton. The House took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M. to consider the license bill.—Albany Argus, March 10.

Court Calendar-This Day. Plens-Nos. 78, 92, 4, 8, 20, 12, 1, 10, 64, 68, 74

Police Reform. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD-

To the Ebitor of the Herald—Sir:—
Perceiving in yesterday morning's paper an account of an attempt to commit an outrage on a little-girl, at Gothic Hall, on Saturday, I wish to mention an occurrence, which I witnessed a few days ago in the upper part of the city; and which illustrates the barbarous state of morals existing among a large portion of the community.

On Friday last, about midday, some half a dezen, good looking young girls, decently dressed, and about from fourteen to eignteen years of age, were walking up Chrystie street, and when passing some slaughter houses, near Houston street, were brutally attacked by several sutcher boys and rowdies, who were loitering about, who seized two of the girls, (the others escaping,) and, in spite of their struggles and screams, treated them in a most rude and indecent manner. Now, what a state of society is this, Mr. Editor, when young girls cannot walk the streets in open day, without meeting with such ruffianly assaults. Had this occurred during the evening, it is easy to imagine how far those ruffians would have gratified their base inclinations.

rulians would have gradient tions.

Such instances of violence, committed in our streets at open day, call loudly for some proper, efficient and independent police system. At present no female can pass with safety unattended through any retired street—the broad light of day furnishes no protection.

Respectfully Yours,

A New Yorker.

Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts, is at the Aster House Hon. J. P. Hale of New Hampshire, and Hou. D. L. Sey. mour of Troy, are at Howard's. Hon. J. Greig of Canandaigus, New York, is at the City Hotel. Hon. A. S. Porter and Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, of Michigan, we at the City Hotel.

Hon. Francis Baylies delivered a Eulogy on the late Benjamin Russell, of the Boston Centines, before the Grand Lodge of Massachussetts, last night, at the Melodeon, in Boston.

Boston,

Bishop Soule passed through Charleston on the 21 inst., on his way from the Florida to the Baltimore Conterence, apparently in good health. The Rev. Drs. Busting and Newton, as president and scoretary of the British Wesley-an Conference, have acknowledged, through Bishop Soule, the receipt of the address of the General Conterence of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mike Walsh, at the request of the Mechanics' Association of Baltimore, delivered an address on the subject of "The Poor Man's Wrongs, their Cause and Remedy," at the Odeon, on Monday evening.

New York Post Office.—Twice this week the letter mail from New York has failed. If Mr. Polk will turn out the Postmaster in that city, it may improve matters.—New Haven Register.

That's coming to the point. A change in the New York office, we think would prove beneficial. Last evening we received a part of the Daily New York pipers of Friday last. Every day some of our Southern papers, and several of the New York work work office in a most wretched condition—the mass of matter for distribution mixed improperly with other portions of the mail; but this is not the worst of the thing. The bags intended for this office in average means of matter for distribution this office have been sent direct to Springfield, among them matter for Hartford as well as for distribution. These evils have been berne for a long time, and we now say that the interests of the public demand a change in the New York office. It is not a subject to be trifled with.—Hartford Times, March 10.

ANTI-REST Divercultures in Ulster.—Commu-

ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES IN ULSTER .- COMMU

ANTI-RENT DIPPICULTIES IN ULSTER.—Communications received by the Adjutant General to-day, show that the civil officers continue to be resisted in the county of Ulster, by persons disguised as "Indians."—The sheriff's officers sent out on Saturday last to serve process, encountered so many of these armed and disguised persons, that they deemed it prudent to return for further forces. The sheriff accordingly organized a posse of 100 men on the succeeding day; and to-day, on the requisition of the sheriff, 250 muskets and bayonets, with 1500 round of ball cartridge, were delivered at the Star-Arsenal to Major General Smith, of Kingsten, to be used as occasion requires.—Albany Argus.

Deputy Sheriff Sedgwick nas just returned from a ten day's expedition, during which he succeeded in effecting the arrest of four individuals charged with violation of the peace and resistance to the laws. The prisoners are John J Clootz and George P. Dunce of Gellatin, and James Woodward and Peter Woodward of Ancram. The anti-renters have been seen dressed in disguise for five days in succession up to the day before yesterday. One of them was bold enough to go into the house of Jacob T. Suydam, and there proclaimed that he was looking for the sheriff. While doing this, a number of Indians were seen in the adjoining fields disguised, and armed with guns, tomahawks and platols. It was supposed by many when Sheriff Sedgwick started, that he would get a cost of tar and feathers; but he accomplished the business with which he was charged without any molestation.—Hudson Letter, March 6.

Nauvoo .- The Illinois Legis'ature has refus grant a charter to the people of Nauvoo, or to re-new the old one. The people rejoice over this, it is said, as a wise thing. Fly they had not condemned the un-wise charter granted to the Mormons long ago. But the game is up. They were made to serve a party end, no longer wanted, they will be cast away as worthless. That is the sate of all dupes. Light breaks in upon them just an hourer so too late.

Amusements.

Palmo's Opera House.—This popular place of amusement was filled to overflowing last night, by one of the most fashlonable and numerous suddences that has assembled there for some time. The price of admission has been reduced to 25 cents, and two operas being performed on the same evening, had the effect of drawing the most crowded house of the season. The Virginian Girl and Shin de Heel-a will be repeated to-night.

Anthologia Germanica.

[An original translation, by Rickert.]
I saw her once, one little while, and then no more;
I noted that her face was tann'd, and then no more.
Amid the throng she passed along the Broadway floor;
I saw her upper hip was hairy, and then no more is aw her upper hip was hairy, and then no more;
But where, she came, which way she went, what gar

t saw her ouce, one little while, and then no more;
The same and walker street I saw her, at Dr. Gourand's store;
Dissinctly could I see her shadow traced upon the floor,
I saw her place a package in the reticule she wore,
'I taken Som' and "Podure Subtile" were the labels which i ore; alled and bowed, passed through the door, and then

I saw her once, one little while, and then no more; Earth looked like Heaven a little while, and then no n For her face was clear and fair, once so tann'd and p o'er, And her upper-lip no vestage of hairiness then bore ; I remembered then the package which she purchas

AT SIXTY-SEVEN WALKER STREET, and then no more!

Dr. F. F. Gouraud's Iralian Medicated Soap, so universall: celebrated for the nemoval of pimples, tan, freekles, blotches &c., from the skin; Pondres Sorbites, for credit states superfluous hair: Grecian Hair Dre, for coloring the hair group hack; Liquid Vegetable Rouge, for giving a permanent rose like hue to the cheek and lip, together with other equally valuable connectics, are to be had genuine only at 67 Walker street first store FROM Broadway.

Agenta—76 Chewintstreet, Philadelphia; 2 Milk street, Boaton

rst atore FROM Broadway
Agenta—76 Cheanutatreet, Philadelphia; 2 Milk street, Boston
arleton, Lowell: Green & Co., Worcester; Blus & Co.
pringiled; Dyer, Providence; Bull, Hartford; Ferre, Midds
wn; Myers, New Haven; Tousey, Rochester; Backus & Bull
roy; Pearce, Albany; Storrs, Hadson; Hance, Baltimore,
Moors, Lynchhurg, Va.; Anderson, Nashville, Tenn.
einitish, Lancaster, Pa.

A. D. Thompson, of the Phoenix, 13 Pine street, corner of Nassau, will serve up this day a fine fresh lot of Brook Trout, weighing from half to three-quarters of a pound a-piece. All lowers of this delicious fish will do well to call early. Express from Long Island.

early. Express from Long Island.

Premium Razor Strops—The first premium of the fair of the American Institute has been awarded, year after year, to G. Saunders for the invention of the Metallic Tablet, with four sides, No. 1 side having the effect of a hone, without using oil of water; the other sides are for keeping the razor with a fine smooth edge; so that, with one of their razors can be kept in perfect order, without having recourse to cauter for barber. It is used and recommended by the first cutlers of England, and certained by the meat scientific gentlemen in this country. Its great celebrity has caused counterfets and imitations innumerable, which can easily be descreted by the coarse and imperfect surface of what is called the Tablet side, the original being smooth and polished. Manufactory 163 Broadway, where a large assortment of Toilet Articles of the first quality can alwars be had.

Coughs and Colds were never m

Parents, why do you allow your calldren to suffer from worms, when there is such a peat to them as Sherman's Lozenges ! Many diseases, and even death, arise from worms, without their ever being suspected. The following are a few symptoms of worms:—pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breatt, pricking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips, with flushed cheeks, a grawing sensation at the stomatch, beadache, drowwiness, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, voracious appetite, gripings, a sense of some thingrising in the throat, itching towards night, a frequent estire to pass something from the bowels and sometimes addicharge of slime and mucus. Be sure you get the genuine, as some unprincipled dealers attempt to parm of their worthless imitations. Dr. Sherman's warehouse is at 105 Nussau atrect, Agents—110 and 273 Broadway; 27 East Broadway; corner of Spring and Bowery; Spring and Hudson streets.

Rheumatism and Gout.—The Nerve and Bone Linimest and Indian Vegetsble Elixir, for Rheumatism. These two preparations have cared thousands of the very worst cases. In many cases of which every thing else has been used and failed, this has performed an entire cure, so that the mer has been restored to his family, busitean and friends, perfectly fire from any thing like but, sinkiness or debility, and we would refer the sceptical to the following sentlemen who have been cured by their use:—Robert G. Nellis, 137 Broadway; A. B. Tyler, 7 Rector arrest; 2nr. Fearsall, at Taramany Hall; Mr. Gidson Freeborn, 18 Front street; also, Mr. Jennings, propsietor of the City Hotel, who witnessed the remarkable gifect of the remedy upon Mr. H. H. Hibbard, of Sandunky City, Ohto, who, while doing business in this city, was taken and deally with a most violent rheumanic attack, and was cured in a few hours by this Lumment and Elixir. It is warranted to care any case of Rheumatism, or the price returned.

"AUTION.—Buy only at 21 Gourtlandt street; 69 Second street, St. Louis; 19 Provious attreet, Phila.

"Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, at his Rheumatism and Gout.-The Nerve and

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, at his only agency, 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, sold at

Beall's Hair Restorative, at his Agency, 67 See Comstock's Advertisement on the firs page of this paper, of articles that have obtained such un sounded populanty. All shouldgue them.

A New Discovery, by which all Stoves a Figes or Grates may be kept a jet black with as beautiful pe as a coach hedy by one application a year. This Varush entire new invection, and surprises and delights all who us Specimens of stores and pipes in are may be seen at 21 C lands street, where the polish may be had at the cost of 25 c per bottle. It will prevent all pipes and stoves from ru-

New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, satable he Suppression of Quackery, in the cure of all the mereafter appear on the fourth page and has column because a present the column because the column because the column because the column because the college, 55 National College, 5

All Philadelphia Subscriptions to the Heralto must be paid to the agents, Zieber & Co., 3 Ledger Buildings. Third street, near Chestinit, where single copies may also be obtained daily at 1 o'clock:

[7] All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their establishment, wholeasle and retail.

[7] With the exception of one paper, the "Herald" is read as much, perhaps, in Philadelphia, as any paper published in that city, affording a valuable medium to advertisers. Advertisements handed to the agents at half past 4 o'clock, will appear in the Herald next day.

Tuesday, March 11-6 P. M. Tacsday, March 11—6 P. May slight panic spread through the street and quotations fell off, is several instances one to one-and-a-quarter per cent. Stonington declined 1½: Norwich & Worcester 1; Reading Railroad 1; Vicksburg 3; Farmers' Loan 1; Pennsylvania 3°a, 1; Illinois 3; Indiana 3; Morris Cana 3; Harlem 1; Long Island 1}. Ohio 6°a closed firm at yesterday's prices. The trunsactions were not very extensive and the market is very much depressed. It appears almost impossible to keep up prices with everything in favor of the bulls, so far as the money market is concerned. They are unable to sustain quotations, or to prevent the bears from monopolizing the market.

as the money market is concerned. They are unable to sustain quotations, or to prevent the bears from monopolizing the market.

The movements in Washington in relation to the annexation of Trans and the course the Mexican Minister intends pursuag, no doubt have bad an unfavorable influence upon the stock market and in a measure produces part of the existing depression in prices. The Mexican Minister in demanding his passports merely acts in pursuance to orders received from his government semetime since, but we are satisfied there will be no movement made by the Mexican government of a hostile nature. A protest will no doubt be made by the government, and all intercourse between that and this government, case, but that war or anything of a warlike nature more than what at present exists, will grow out of the business, we do not believe. We must expect that this question will be agitated by the bears of Wall street, for the purpose of affecting quotations for stocks, as much as possible. The effect of these political movements has already been more severe than the actual consummation of the fears entertained by many operators would have produced. These things, with the uncertainty that rests upon the movements of the boaks, and the present high prices for many of the fancy stocks used so much for speculatior, must keep the market from any material improvement.

The return of Gov. Davis and David Leavilt, E.q., from Spriogheld, Illinois, created considerable excitement to-day in Wall street, and the advices they bring from the Legislature of that State see of the most satisfactory nature. The Senate finally passed the revenue bill as it came from the House, inclusing all the sections in favor of the Canan and tereditors of the State. The bill we published on Monday morning, has become a law of the State and the credit of Illinois is once more redeemed.

The Stamp Tax bill which passed the Maryland House of Delegates by a vote of 38 to 37. The legislature in compliance with a provision of the constitution, adjourn

of January and February, 1845, and the correspondents of the last year, compare as follows:

Port of Boston—Revenue From Currons.

\$619 302 Decrease of revenue.

southern counties have certainly a claim for legislation in their techalf; as yet nothing has been done for them; whilst the centre of the State has been converted, by the Eric canal, into a blooming garden. Legislation abould be extended equally and impartially, and until the State grants the petitions emenating from these counties for aid to the New York and Eric Railroad Company, the inhabitants of them will have just right to complain. The city of New York also has a deep interest in this project, and our citizens should not be idle whilst any doubt as to its construction exists. Boston is making rapid inroads upon their business, by the creation of avenues that secure to her a free communication with the interior through all seasons. Philadelphia and Baltimore are doing the like; and unless we soon askse of our lethargy, so uncharscteristic of the age, our city will are long cease to rank as the great mart of the Union.

The Company also asks the privilege of locating the line for about fifteen miles in the State of Pennsylvania. By the proposed change the line would leave this State near Port Jarvis, pass up the valley of the Delaware until it can recross the Delaware River without injury te the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and then continue on to Deposit; the whole distance being about ainsety miles, and the maximum grade not exceeding thirty feet. Should the Company be compelled to pass through Sullivan county and by that route reach the Callicon on the Delaware, about fifty miles, the grades will be sixty feet to the mile. The chauter confines the Company to the Southern tier of counties of this State, and the only objections to a deviation into the State of Peunsylvania, appear to emmaste from the inhabitunts of Sullivan county and the Delaware, about fifty miles, the grades will be sixty feet to the mile. The chauter confines the Company to the Southern tier of counties of this State, and the only objections to a deviation into the State of Peunsylvania, appear to emmaste from the inhabitunts of Sulliv

answer the purpose. We therefore hope that our legislators will see fit to grant such aid as will ensure its completion.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company in opposing the construction of the New York & Eric Railroad, seems to lose sight of a much greater rival than the Eric Railroad, an possibly be. We allude to the Morris Canal.—An enlargement of that canal from Easten to Jersey City, so as the boats navigating the Lehigh Canal could pass from one canal to the other—would enable the Morris Canal Company to land coal at Jersey City cheaper than any other railroad or canal company. It is stated that the present direction of the Morris Canal intends commencing the enlargement immediately upon the opening of spring and are determined to push the work through as speedily as possible. This company has heretofore been a mere bubble, and so long as the canal remains in its present state its stock cannot be of any value otherwise than for speculation; but if the company make the canal what it is capable of being made, it must eventually be as productive as any canal in the country. All the works of internal improvement, diverging from, or connected in any way with this city, have been ruined by the spirit of stock jo bing so general smong our capitalists, and it is very difficult to induce the public to place any confidence in statements in relation to any public work emanating from the slock speculators of Wall street.

Old Stock Exchange.

\$15000 Ohio 6's, '60 1236 160 4236 16m 755 s10 723 #10 7214 #10 7214